

LEGAL NOTICE

At an adjourned regular meeting of the Court of Common Council held at the Court House on Monday evening, May 22, 1916, the following report of the Committee on Finance was adopted: The Committee on Finance presents the estimate of the expenses of the City and of each department thereof during the year ending on the 31st day of May, 1917, and of the receipts for the same period, as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Department of Public Works—Ordinary repairs, \$12,000.00; Outside work, \$1,000.00; Garbage and ashes, 7,500.00; Sewers and catch basins, 3,500.00; Sidewalk repairs, 7,500.00; Painting, 6,000.00; Parks and trees, 2,000.00; Relaying Warren and Broad street, 500.00.	\$61,160.00
New sewers—Washington St., \$700.00; Main St., 490.00; Phillips Ave., 770.00; Oakridge St. from County St., 800.00.	2,760.00
Department of Cemetery—Police Department—Salaries, \$10,000.00; Fuel, 1,000.00; Street lighting, 31,000.00; New lights, 500.00.	35,500.00
Health Department—Salaries, \$1,500.00; Operating and electrical department—Salaries, \$12,000.00; Fuel, 1,000.00; Interest on bonds, 20,000.00.	18,500.00
Park Department—General salaries, \$6,718.98; Gas and electric, 18,812.51; Salaries, 4,200.00; Court house, 1,000.00; Interest, 60,000.00; Election, 10,000.00; Temporary loans, 90,000.00; Milk inspector, 1,000.00; Contingent, 184.72.	195,524.22

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 15, 1916, \$17,750.00; Water works, \$45,000.00; Department of Public Works—Taxes on property, \$1,000.00; Licenses, 500.00; Outside account, 2,000.00; Bunking and oil, 4,000.00.	25,300.00
New sewers, 2,760.00; Department of Cemetery—Ordinary receipts, \$1,000.00; Trust fund income, 2,000.00.	7,100.00
Police Department—City court, \$1,000.00; Licenses, 500.00; Other houses, 3,750.00.	5,250.00
Gas and Electrical Department—Ordinary receipts, \$10,000.00; Temporary loans, \$90,000.00; Court house, 4,000.00; Bank and insurance tax, 4,100.00.	97,100.00
From general sinking fund, \$10,000.00; May taxes, \$10,000.00; 1912 and April 20, 1914, 24, 30,000.00; To be raised by tax, 147,772.52.	187,772.52

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THE FARMER'S TALK TO FARMERS

VARIOUS THEORIES ABOUT SEED POTATOES

(Written Specially For The Bulletin.)

"Whether you are growing seed potatoes or not, you are sure to hear some one talking about them. 'Why, that's all eatin' potatoes are worth a run out of it.'"

"But I want just seed potatoes, too small to sell, you know."

"Oh, you want seconds and you'll guess I can sell you some of them for twenty-five cents a bushel, if you'll take 'em just as they run in the barrel."

"That's about the conversation which took place at my outside cellar door, the other day, between a neighbor and myself."

"He took the barrel of culls at seventy-five cents, too. Seemed to think he was getting a bargain. I understand he has planted them."

"This particular neighbor has to buy fresh seed every year for two from his neighbors. Complains that his potatoes 'run out'."

"Is it any wonder?"

"That three bushels of culls I sold him were the leavings of my own seed-bin, after we had sorted out and planted such as seemed to us proper quality for seed. They were small, most of them; some were malformed, some were badly grub-eaten or winter-mice-chewed; some showed weak eyes or other evidences of reduced vitality. The only good thing that could be said for them was that they weren't scabby."

"But, when I plant potatoes for any other kind of seed, I strive to select the seed from hills or plants rather than the average in perfection, and pick out or winnow, so far as I can, the few inferior individuals which come even from such parents."

"It is an old saying that 'like produces like' and I want my this year's planted seed to produce something like the best I had, last year. I don't want to be like the poorest, nor even like the average."

"Assuming equal care in soil preparation, fertilization and cultivation, the quality of the seed planted or sown will often govern the character of the crop. Good seed will many times make all the difference between profit and loss. Moreover, by personal selection of the best products for seed, rather than the poorest or even 'the run of the bin,' it is always probable and almost certain that the product, year by year, will tend to improvement rather than deterioration."

"There is no more reason why potatoes should 'run out' than why quack-grass should."

"More than forty years ago a neighbor of experimental tastes developed a seedling from the old Earl Rose which was even earlier than that one-time stand-by, larger, a bit better 'eider,' and of as good quality as any so-called 'late' variety. It is inclined to be 'mealy' when not much more than half grown along in early July, and is usually in excellent condition the following July, if kept in a proper cellar."

"At least, that is what we found it turned out on our particular soil. It was so desirable a variety for us that we have planted it from that time to this as our main dependence for early."

"More than forty years have we selected our own seed from our own fields, planted it, sometimes year after year on the same ground, and the day the yield averages higher than when we began, with the perfectible improvement in quality. If we should, by some cataclysmic catastrophe, lose the entire crop, this year, I should not know where to renew it. It proved good with others as well as with us, along at first. But with everyone else it has been allowed to 'run out.'"

"When you say of a man that he's 'pretty small potatoes' you're simply assuming that 'small potatoes' are rather contemptible things, and likening him to them in point of comparative worthlessness."

"How in the name of common sense can you expect to maintain any standard of excellence in a crop, season after season, when you use as seed a grade which even hucknory proverbs take as typical of inferiority? As surely as like begets like, so surely will inferiority engender deterioration and decadence."

"Considering all the destructive enemies we farmers have to fight, and all the difficulties of soil exhaustion and soaring fertilizer prices we have to encounter, we can't afford still further to handicap ourselves with low-grade seed. The very best that can be picked out from the best part of a crop is none too good."

"How this idea started of planting the potatoes that are left over after you've picked out all that are fit to eat or sell, or why it persists in so many quarters, I don't know. But it is irremediable in theory, and has, over and over again, been demonstrated disastrous in practice."

"I will admit that it doesn't always give proof of its unwisdom the very first year. Very often where small potatoes are planted the first crop may prove a very satisfactory one, hardly distinguishable in point of yield or appearance from the crop grown after high-grade seed. But it simply won't do to keep up that sort of thing, year after year. The present crop may be good, but it will show itself increasingly ineffective as time passes."

"Some years ago, being short of proper seed to fill out my prepared ground, I fell back on some small potatoes. They were mighty small, too; some of them and much bigger than an English walnut. I planted two rows of them, and when digging time came, they panned out very decently. The neighbor who was helping me, that season, called my attention to the fact, as offering proof that my solicitude for better seed was unnecessary."

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